

The Latter-Day Saints'
MILLENNIAL STAR.

HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAITH UNTO THE CHURCHES.—Rev. 11. 7.

No. 16.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

We find, by the papers brought by the *Caledonia*, which arrived on Wednesday, that the grain harvest is unusually abundant; and the quantity of grain and flour ready for exportation was still very large.

We learn from private sources that the prospects of the cotton crop are exceedingly good. A gentleman who had recently returned from an extensive tour in the southern states, and whose statements, we believe, may be relied on, in a letter dated July 15, says:—"The cotton crop, from the best information we can obtain, has a very prosperous appearance. The quantity that will be produced is uncertain, but there can be no doubt of an average yield. Should the picking continue late, more than an average crop will be produced.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Neither the American army under General Taylor, nor that under General Scott, has made any forward movement since the last advices. The army of General Taylor remains at Monterey, too weak in numbers to effect any thing, and without the slightest prospect of being able to advance towards the central provinces of Mexico, within any reasonable time, or indeed at any time that can be named. For any effect that it is likely to produce on the fortunes of the war, it might just as well be on the Canadian frontier. The army of General Scott is considerably nearer the point where the struggle must be decided, but it seems to be greatly deficient in the number of troops, and other resources for bringing the war to a speedy close. So far from having advanced to the city of Mexico, it had not left Puebla up to the last advices; the disbanding of the volunteers having left General Scott with not more than 5000 to 6000 men. This force was expected to be increased shortly to 9000 men or 10,000 men, but the delay had revived the confidence of the Mexicans to such an extent as to render 10,000 men less formidable now than 5000 would have been immediately after the victory of Cerro Gordo. There is every reason to expect that the Mexicans will fight another battle between Puebla and the city of Mexico, and though the probability is that they will be beaten, yet every day's delay diminishes the impression produced by their advance, and familiarizes the Mexicans with the war. Delay is the policy of the Mexicans, and the conduct of President Polk's government in leaving General Scott in the heart of Mexico, for so long a time, without sufficient means of following up his successes, enables the Mexicans to play that game with ease and comparative safety. Santa Anna has resumed the presidency and had received powers equal to those of a dictator.

COMMERCIAL.—*New York, July 15.*—The business of the country continues to be flourishing, healthy and promising. From all parts of the country the grain harvests promise unprecedented abundance. In the more southern of the wheat-growing states the grain has been already gathered, and the crop proves to be more

than an average; and in no section of the Union is there any apprehension of a deficiency.

The supply of flour, wheat, and corn, arriving at the tide-water through the canals of this state, is beyond all precedent. The receipts up to the first week in July of flour this year were 1,578,170 barrels, being 513,808 over those of the last year; of wheat the receipts were 1,823,147 bushels, 1,440,210 more than last year, and of corn there has been an increase of 1,153,697 bushels; the whole amount received last year up to the same time being only 593,334 bushels. Reducing the wheat to flour, there is an excess of 871,846 barrels over the receipts of the corresponding period last year. The receipts of corn, so far, a period of sixty-eight days of navigation, exceed the receipts of last year by 1,139,882 bushels. The foreign export has been large; the quantity shipped for Europe within the last ten days having indeed been larger than that of any similar period in any previous year, though its measures are not in proportion, perhaps, to the increase of receipts. The large receivers, as a general thing, prefer to trust a foreign market to selling at rates current here. In the money market there has been no change of marked importance. There has been but little variation in the price of leading securities, and the transactions have been comparatively limited. The market has been firm, except for Treasury Notes and United States' Loans, generally, which have declined somewhat in consequence of the recent accounts from Mexico. The extreme heat of the season, and the consequent absence from town of nearly all the largest dealers, has also contributed greatly to the curtailment of recent transactions. Speculative stocks, for the same reason, have also declined.—*Mercury*.

CONSPIRACY IN ROME.

If facts did not, as they distinctly do, bring home to Metternich and Austria the atrocious and truculent conspiracy which Providence and the courage and sagacity of the benevolent Pontiff who now occupies the Vatican have baffled, the *hiatus* in the link of outward testimony would be supplied by the force of internal evidence. The plot is so redolent of the Galician massacres and the sham insurrection of Cracow, as at once to discover its true parentage. Austria has vowed to defeat the liberal policy of a Pope who dreams of regenerating and restoring Italy. There is a beauty in the life of his reforms which makes her ugly, and so she will arrest the progress of the new ideas. But how is this to be accomplished? Clearly, by producing a reaction in the government. And slaughter is the ready means of working this. On a festal anniversary, therefore, it is arranged that a band of hired ruffians, under the leadership of tools and underlings of the Austrian legation, shall sally forth from ambush upon the crowd assembled in the *Piazza del Popolo*, and with the cowardly *stiletto* deal death to unarmed and defenceless thousands. By the success of the sanguinary scheme Austria would in Rome, as at Cracow, have established an indisputable case for intervention. Her own butcheries she would have represented as the fruits of a reforming administration; and in the simulated character of the friend of peace, proclaimed the good old *regime* of stagnant despotism.

Fortunately, the bloody and fatal catastrophe has been warded off, and the issue, so far from compromising the cause of liberty, has added fresh vigour to its onward movement. Pius IX is now enabled to see clearly the foe with whom he has to contend. Concessions to such a foe would only be received as indications of weakness. The most moderate policy, if only its tendencies were liberal, would be equally hateful to the High Church Tory bigots of Rome, whom Austria is secretly aiding and abetting in their villainous seditions, as a policy of the most thorough-going and progressive character. The Pope must seek his safety, therefore, in the affections of his people; and, by steadily and consistently adhering to the rule of government which he has adopted, he may hope to defeat the iniquitous attempts of the enemies of progress. This infamous affair (which, curiously enough, is proximately attributable to the irritation excited among the Jesuit party by the *concio ad populum* of Father Ventura, in the course of his funeral eulogium of O'Con-

nell) will, no doubt, be made the subject of a searching investigation: and if, as is reported, it should be directly traced to the Jesuits, the Pope will not diminish his popularity should he think of inscribing over the Vatican the well-known couplet from the old *Canticum Jesuiticum*:—

" O vos qui cum Jesu itis,
Non ite cum Jesuitis."

We have on a former occasion exposed the narrow bigotry which shuts this country out from all political intercourse with Rome. But the time is now come to put an end to this absurd and anomalous state of things. There is every reason to believe that had England been represented by an accredited Minister at the Court of the Metropolis of Christendom, the disgraceful conspiracy which we have had the pain to record would never have been hatched. It is treason to humanity for England to refuse to recognise the political existence of a Prince who is bravely fighting the battle of liberty in Italy, and to leave him almost exclusively surrounded by the *corps diplomatique* of despots. We trust that in the first session of our new Parliament this wrong will be righted by the renewal of our diplomatic intercourse with a Sovereign against whom there is no ground of objection, but that he is attached by the bonds of a spiritual relationship to millions of faithful and attached subjects of the British Crown.—*Mercury*.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ORSON HYDE.

Camp of Israel, Omaha Nation, May, 30, 1847.

Dear brother Spencer,—After a long and tedious passage, I arrived in good health and safety at my home, in the Potawatamie nation, on the 12th inst., and found my family all in good health and in good condition; and for this blessing I feel very thankful to my Father in heaven.

Brothers Pratt and Taylor arrived in time to meet President Young and the Council, just as they were about starting for the mountains. Brothers Pratt and Taylor are about to start with a large company, to proceed over the mountains on the track of the other members of the Council, and the pioneers; and I am the only member of our quorum left to preside over the Saints in these two nations on both sides of the Missouri River.

As you have undoubtedly received an official letter from the Council touching many things, I shall not go into all particulars, but content myself with giving you such information as they have not been particular to give. First, then, I have been in to see your children this morning—found them all in good health. I inquired particularly into their condition, and learned that they, like many others in the camp, have been under rather straitened circumstances this winter; but your timely aid, by the hand of brother Pratt, was indeed a God send to them. I had fifty dollars to pay in St. Louis, which I borrowed a year or two ago to buy canvass with, which I had to pay on my way home. This cut me too much short of means, but I gave your eldest daughter some money this morning, which will enable her and the rest to be comfortable for a season. She will write to you soon. I shall look to them and see that they do not want for the necessaries. I have seen and conversed with brother Franklin's and Samuel's wives to-day, and also with their parents. They are all well at this time and cheerful. I saw brother Scovill's wife at the meeting to-day, and she was well. Brother Wheelock's wife is dead: she died of the chills, canker, and other complaints at her friends in the Potawatamie nation. As brother Wheelock now has nothing urgent to call him home, he had better remain in England until I counsel him to return. The wives of all the Elders in England, that went from this country, are *particularly* anxious for their return as you may all well judge; yet inasmuch as they still remain in England, their families can be sustained if they will send them what they consistently can for their help.

And now, with regard to the return of the American Elders to this country, I would say that the propriety or impropriety of their coming soon is left with you, under the influence of the spirit of God, and the spirit of the times to determine. It is wisdom and right for you, brother Spencer, in connexion with brother Frank-

lin, to take upon you the responsibility of saying who shall come, and when they shall come, for thus whispers the spirit of truth unto me. Consider, then, the condition of your families, the responsibility of rolling forth the work there, and let justice and mercy be mingled with your decision and all will be right. But let no Elder bring a company with him from England, unless he receive official counsel from here to do so. It is necessary that a permanent location should be found, and officially made known, before the emigration commences from England, unless the government of England does something for the Saints. I do not know but that I may return to England again next winter or spring. Be this as the Lord and his council say, in answer to the prayers of the Saints in Old England. There will probably two or three companies pass over the mountains this summer, on the track of the pioneers. There are large fields of corn put in on both sides of the river—hundreds and thousands of acres, and I think I should not be out of the way if I should say tens of thousands of acres. It is almost incredible the amount of labour done, and grain put into the ground. If Heaven bless our labours, there will be no scarcity of food among us. Missouri is full of Mormons. Two Indian nations are full of them, and they are strung all along the road from Nauvoo to the Rocky Mountains. All is peace and quietness now. Brother Moses Martin, * * * would do well to return to his family soon if you think it wisdom and proper.

Now, my kind love to yourself, to brother Richards, and to all our fellow-labourers in the gospel, and to all the Saints in the British Isles. May the peace and blessing of our Father in Heaven rest upon you from henceforth and forever. Remember my kind love to all our old friends.

Your friend and brother in the Gospel of Christ,

ORSON HYDE.

P. S.—If brother Spencer can send a little means to his family by some one coming, it will be well; and let all the Elders comfort their wives and children by sending them what means they consistently can, and all will be right. Heaven's blessings be upon you for ever and ever. Amen.

O. H.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

BRADFORD.

May 23rd, 1847.

This conference was held in Croft Street School Room—a large concourse assembled—the day was fair—joy seemed to radiate every countenance. Elder Milnes called the meeting to order, when Elder Charles Miller was unanimously chosen President, and Priest John Stoekdale, Clerk.

The meeting opened after the usual form, by the President, and appropriate remarks in relation to the business of the day and the great importance of our position, holding authority from Jehovah to make known his will to the people.

Present 1 high priest, 12 elders, 18 priests, 6 teachers, and 3 deacons.

BRANCHES REPRESENTED BY	MEM.	H. P.	ELD.	PRES.	TEA.	DEA.	BAP.	REC.	C. OFF.	REM.	DEAD.
Bradford, Elder Milnes.....	165	1	4	9	5	3	18	4	4	8	1
Leeds, Elder Emsley	70	0	3	4	1	1	11	4	3	4	0
Idle, Elder Lord	39	0	2	4	1	1	3	1	0	3	0
Huddersfield, Eld. Whittaker	41	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Wakefield, Elder Hewitson	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Halifax, Elder Child	12	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Low Moor, Elder Peel	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bramhope, Elder Cooper ...	23	0	2	5	0	0	2	9	2	0	0
Marsden, Priest White	12	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gayle, Elder Dinsdale	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	394	1	17	27	12	6	37	23	11	16	1

The standing of the branches was generally good, the prospects were animating; peace, love and union generally prevailing throughout the whole conference.

The following branches were then organized by the unanimous vote of the conference:—

That the Saints resident at Pharsley, &c., be organized into a branch, called the Rodley Branch. Elder Jeffrey Dinsdale to preside over the same.

That the Saints resident at Driglington and neighbourhood, be organized into a branch, called the Driglington Branch. Elder Joseph Beecroft to preside over the same.

That the Saints in Morley and vicinity be organized into a branch, called Morley Branch, and that Priest John Barnes preside over the same.

That the Saints in Headingley be organized into a branch, called Headingley Branch, and that Elder Riddel preside over the same.

The meeting closed with benediction from the President.

At two p.m. the meeting was resumed at the appointed time, by Elder Milnes, as the President had not arrived (being detained by baptism).

The President having arrived, he proceeded to business, and having laid before the conference the improvement in the Leeds Branch, and the desire of the Saints that Elder William Emsley preside, it was moved and carried that he preside over the Leeds Branch.

The Sacrament was then attended to, with appropriate singing from the choir.

Sacrament being administered, the President introduced the various nominations, which had been maturely considered by the officers in the various branches, before presenting them to the conference with the fullest confidence, when twenty persons were separately proposed and accepted by the conference, as candidates for the different offices of the Aaronic Priesthood. Such as were present manifested their willingness to accept of the office to which they were called.

Meeting adjourned by benediction from the President till six p.m.

During intermission there were 5 confirmed and 9 ordained by the President and other Elders, to hasten the business of the day.

At six p.m. the meeting commenced at the time specified in the usual way.

The President, previous to entering into business, gave a laconic outline of the magnitude of this stupendous work; its present progress, the order of the kingdom, every man to do his own work, and those receiving missions to faithfully discharge their duties in proclaiming the gospel in all meekness, integrity, and honour before all men.

Fields of labour were then allotted to more than twenty Preachers of the Gospel.

The various Presidents of Branches were presented and their labours allotted, with the full sanction of conference to sustain them.

The President then introduced Elder Henry Whittaker, president of the Huddersfield Branch, whom he had counselled to go out, as a large field of labour surrounded his branch, to which he had consented.

The following motion was carried unanimously, that we fully sanction the appointment of Elder Whittaker to go out in the vineyard, and that he have Huddersfield and Marsden Branches under his special charge.

The President then introduced Elder George Hewitson, President of the Wakefield Branch, whom he had counselled to go out, as a large field of labour opened on every side, to which he had consented.

The following motion was carried unanimously, that we fully sanction the appointment of Elder G. Hewitson to go out in the vineyard, and that Wakefield be the centre of his operations.

The President made some very appropriate remarks in relation to the STARS and publications. The following motion was passed, that we do all in our power to extend the circulation of the STARS, and all the publications of the church as widely as possible.

The President was about to close the meeting, when Elder Beecroft introduced the President of the Conference, and spoke warmly of his labours, &c.

The following motion was unanimously carried, that we fully sustain our beloved President Elder Charles Miller, as President of this Conference, by our faith and means.

After a few important remarks, touching the duties of the officers in their various missions, faithfully declaring the gospel, and calling upon all to repent; that inasmuch as any should not obey, their garments were clear of their blood, &c.

The meeting closed about eight o'clock, with benedictions and blessings from the President.

CHARLES MILLER, President.
JOHN STOCKDALE, Clerk.

P.S.—Those present who were not ordained at the intermission, were ordained during the evening service by the Elders and President.

CARLISLE.

This conference was held in the Rechabite Tent-room, Castle Street, on Sunday the 27th of June, 1847. The meeting was opened in the usual way by singing and prayer. Elder William Speakman, President; Priest John Threlkeld, Clerk.

The President, at the opening of the service, made a few remarks on the great necessity of the members, and the officers in particular, being diligent in spreading a knowledge of the great doctrines of life and salvation, made so plain in these last times by the light of revelation, through his servants the prophets; showing at the same time the folly of expecting those who are out of the covenant to connect themselves with it, while the sons and daughters of that covenant are cold and indifferent about matters of such great moment; having exhorted the Saints then present to arouse themselves from every lethargetic feeling, and to steadfastness and firmness in the work of God,

The following branches were represented:—

BRANCHES.	MEM.	ELD.	PRES.	TEA.	DEA.
Carlisle	63	3	7	5	1
Brampton	21	1	3	1	1
Alston	19	2	4	1	0
Newcastle	34	3	1	1	1
Dalston	19	1	1	1	0
Scattered	20	1	1	0	0
Total	176	11	17	9	3

In the representation, it was ascertained that 11 had been added to the church since last conference, by baptism, and 7 cut off.

After some remarks made by the President, encouraging the officers to set their powers to the work with all their might, the meeting was dismissed.

At two o'clock p.m. our meeting was opened again, by singing and prayer.

The number of officers present were—4 elders, 4 priests, 5 teachers, and 1 deacon.

The President arose and made a few remarks on the Sacrament about to be administered, showing that our attending to that ordinance was a great blessing when we observed it aright, and that the marriage of the Lamb, to which it had reference, would be a glorious time to faithful Saints, to which time we ought ever to have respect.

It was then moved by Elder Speakman, and seconded by Elder Stoddart, that we sustain the Quorum of the Twelve as the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with Brigham Young at their head. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Elder Speakman, and seconded by Elder Stoddart, that we sustain Elder Spencer, as the President of the Church in the British Isles, and Elder F. D. Richards as his counsellor, and give it as our opinion that the best way of sustaining them will be in taking the periodicals. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Elder Stoddart, and seconded by Elder Maccreary, that we sustain Elder Speakman as the President of this Conference, being satisfied with his labours while he has been with us. Carried unanimously.

The Sacrament being administered, the meeting was dismissed by prayer.

At six o'clock in the evening the meeting assembled again, when it was addressed by the President, from the ii. chap. of Joel. He spoke much about the signs of the times, and the places of deliverance spoken of by the prophet, to the comfort and satisfaction of all present:

WILLIAM SPEAKMAN, President.
JOHN THRELKELD, Clerk.

BEDFORD—FIRST DIVISION.

This Conference extending over a vast tract of country, Elder Martin thought it discreet to hold the conference meetings at two convenient places in the conference, and accordingly the first division was held in a large room in Wellingborough, on Sunday, April 25th, 1847.

The hour for opening the meeting having arrived, the Saints took their seats with feelings of delight beaming upon their countenances, which bespoke the spirit of God dwelling in them.

Elder Sheffield arose and called the meeting to order, by giving out the first hymn, which was sung in a lively and animating strain.

Elder Margetts moved that Elder R. Martin preside over the conference; the nomination being seconded, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Prayer was then offered by Elder Margetts. After which it was resolved that Elder John Clarke act as clerk to the conference.

The President rose and said, I feel happy to meet with the Saints assembled in conference, although there are not so many as I could wish to see, yet I feel pleased to meet those who are here. It is not our number that will bring down the blessing of God. When the church was first organized in America, there were but six members, and God blessed them: Through their united efforts they were enabled to roll on the work. Just so with those who are now assembled: if we wish to roll on the work of God, we must be united in hand and heart. Although our number is small, we can accomplish a great and a mighty work. I thank God for the opportunity I have of publicly thanking Elder Margetts for the great assistance he has rendered me. His work has been laborious and extensive; I hope the Saints feel benefited by them. If you do not it is your own fault. After making some very suitable remarks, and calling for a representation of the branches, he sat down.

BRANCHES BY WHOM REPRESENTED.	MEM.	ELD.	PRS.	TEA	DEA.
Wellingborough and Irchester, by Elder Sheffield	48	3	6	2	1
Bedford, by Letter	28	2	2	0	1
Eversholt, by Letter	12	1	1	0	0
Newport and Crowle, by Letter	9	1	1	0	0
Stoke, by Elder Nobles	21	1	0	1	1
Northampton, by Elder Nobles	7	1	0	0	0
Total	125	9	10	3	3

Elder Sheffield stated, that the Saints in the Irchester branch had lately been thrown into some confusion on account of some wicked spirits being in the branch, but they were cut off, and the branch was in a fair way for prospering; they had good meetings and well attended.

Elder Margetts rose and said, the Bedford branch is in a very peculiar condition. There are some very good Saints there and some very bad ones. When I go there they will come to the meetings, but when I am away they appear to take no notice of what has been said to them. But autumn will come, and the dry leaves must fall; then, and not till then, will things be better in Bedford. He also stated that the Eversholt branch was in good standing. The Saints at Crowle and Newport are likewise in good standing.

Elder Nobles said, to speak in a general way, the Saints at Stoke are in good standing. We hold some good meetings there, although none of the world attend; the people there say they will unroof the Saints' houses, if they do not cease holding meetings. However, these things only make some of them more faithful to the cause.

The President then moved, that the Saints approve of the course taken by Elder Margetts to open Northampton; although he had not succeeded so well as we at first anticipated, on account of the people not attending. Seconded and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon meeting. The meeting was opened with singing the 163 hymn, and prayer from the president. The choir then sung the 142nd hymn, and the Sacrament was administered by Elder Sheffield and Elder Nobles.

Resolved that brother Jeffery Perkins be ordained to the office of Deacon.

Elder Margetts rose, and made some excellent preliminary remarks to the following propositions, which he suggested to the meeting:—

1st. That we uphold and sustain Brigham Young, as the President of the Church and Kingdom of God on earth.

2nd. That we uphold and sustain the Twelve Apostles, as the High Counsellors of the Church and Kingdom of God on earth.

3rd. That we receive, uphold, and sustain our beloved brother, Orson Spencer, as the President of the Church in the British Islands.

4th. That we uphold and sustain Elder R. Martin, as the President of the Bedford conference.

5th. That we deeply sympathise with the Saints who are suffering in the American wilderness, and that we covenant to pray the Almighty to redress their wrongs, and speedily establish them in their new location in peace and prosperity.

The foregoing were all laid before the meeting, seconded, and carried unanimously.

Elder Martin rose and moved, that the Saints sustain and uphold Elder Margetts, as counsellor and travelling elder in the Bedford conference. Seconded and carried without a dissenting voice.

Elders Sheffield, Clarke, and Nobles then addressed the meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting opened in the evening by singing the 5th hymn, prayer from Elder Margetts. The choir then sung the 10th hymn.

Elder Martin then addressed the meeting. He delivered a long discourse on prophecy, which would have proved both instructive and edifying had he not been disturbed several times during his discourse by apostates, who had lately been cut off the church. It appeared they could not receive the good word themselves, therefore felt determined that no one else should.

The meeting dismissed with a benediction from the President.

ROBERT MARTIN, President.

JOHN CLARKE, Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

This conference was held in the Saints Meeting House, Thorncote, on Sunday, May 2nd, 1847.

Moved by Elder Margetts, that Elder R. Martin preside over the meeting. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Resolved that Elder Margetts be clerk.

The President then arose and made some excellent remarks on the nature of the meeting, shewing the necessity of the Saints being united as one. If they are not united they cannot accomplish anything, Satan will get among them and lead some to apostatize. The President, after a lengthy discourse, replete with instruction, called upon Elder Margetts to address the meeting.

Elder Margetts arose and said, it was a source of great pleasure to him to have the opportunity of addressing them. He did not feel very talkative, but would do his best by offering a few remarks. He would first ask a question. Why do the Saints meet on the Lord's day to transact business? That is a question often asked by the people of the world. I will answer by asking which is not the Lord's day? Again, if this is any more the Lord's day than another, I say we cannot do better than meet on his day, to do his work. After some other suitable remarks, he sat down.

Elder Reed then arose, and made some good observations on the nature of our meeting.

Elder W. Smith said he would not refer to anything that had been said: he only wished to express his happiness at meeting with the Saints. Our Father, in the Gospel, made some very excellent remarks, to the rejoicing of the Saints.

The President then called for a representation of the branches.

BRANCHES BY WHOM REPRESENTED.	MEM.	ELD.	PRS.	TEA.	DEA.
Wadon, by Elder Parcel	39	2	3	1	0
Gravelly, by Elder Wheeler	30	1	1	1	0
Whyboston, by Elder Joice	28	3	2	2	1
Thorncoote, by Priest Underwood.....	31	1	4	1	0
Total	128	7	10	5	1

Elder Parcel said, the Saints at Wadon were, generally speaking, in good standing, and felt determined to go on in the way of truth.

Elder Wheeler said, the Saints at Gravelly are all in good standing. The Council is united. All appear determined to do the will of God.

Elder Joice rose and said, I can speak well of the Saints at Whyboston; they bear each other's burdens, and take a delight in helping each other on. The officers are all firm and united.

Elder Martin said, the Saints in the Thorncoote branch were thrown into confusion. The cause of it is in the council. Some of them are afraid to make a little sacrifice for the gospel. They love their homes better than they love the cause. There are elders in this church who have sacrificed good homes for the cause, and have suffered much in travelling. I have one at my side (Elder Margetts) who has left a good home, good friends, and many comforts. I have been at his friends' houses, and have seen for myself. I know he has travelled to preach the gospel, till the blood of his feet has been found in his shoes. After some other remarks, in which he gave the officers a sound whipping, he moved that Elder Foxley be dropped from the office of president. Seconded and carried.

Resolved, that Elder Joice take charge of the branch at Thorncoote. After singing a suitable hymn, the Sacrament was administered to a good number of Saints, who rejoiced at the opportunity of partaking of that refreshing ordinance.

The resolutions passed at the conference, held in Wellingborough, were then laid before the meeting, and the Saints manifested their willingness to support them. Rejoicing at the opportunity of expressing their love towards the authorities of the church. Moved that the meeting adjourn till six o'clock; seconded and carried.

The meeting was opened in the usual way by singing and prayer. After which Elder Margetts addressed the meeting, in a lengthy discourse, on the second coming of Jesus Christ. The meeting was then dismissed with a benediction from the president. The Saints, after the usual shake of the hand, departed, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

ROBERT MARTIN, President.
THOMAS MARGETTS, Clerk.

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

AUGUST 15, 1847.

BELOVED SAINTS,—Through the tender mercy of our God, and the prevailing faith of the Saints, I am so far recovered from a severe sickness, as to be barely able, for the first time, to acknowledge my gratitude to God, and his dear people, through the STAR. I have laid down in the severest, and almost the only considerable sickness, experienced since my early boyhood. But I laid low, like a child in the arms of the parent, feeling perfectly secure of life in the faith of thousands of Saints, and in the providential bosom of my God. The Elders that watched over me, and administered to me, were a host in power. Many Saints in this vicinity ministered comforts suited to my condition, while the liberality of Elder Gibson, of Edinburgh, bespoke the same benevolent spirit that has been working through the Priesthood since the morning of creation; and will work, until all the sons and daughters of Adam are redeemed, except the heirs of perdition, that the scripture may be fulfilled. Of the same congenial spirit, allow me to name brother and sister Ennion, (former sufferers by Hedlock), in

whose pleasant residence I was permitted to be sick three weeks, with many attendants. Their charge was like the good Samaritan's, with this adjunct—that what I might be disposed to pay *them*, I would remit the same to my destitute orphans in the wilderness. The blessing of the motherless and destitute will surely descend upon their heads.

To him that is full and hath need of nothing, favours may pass unnoticed as the idle wind. But when persecution has turned sunshine into storms, and a house into a tent, and a fruitful field into a desolate wilderness! and children, the lawful heirs of plenty, in all the tenderness and thoughtlessness of early minority, are obliged to seek *diligently* the *very* precarious supplies that sustain *life*, without the soft hand of the fond mother to pat the cheek, or wipe the anxious tear; or the rigid forecast and labour of the father to bring forth supplies—then, then a little favour, is like the fragrant breeze of heaven, and gratitude must have vent, if not in words, at least,—in silent drops of tears.

After a few days spent in the country, in order to complete my restoration to ordinary health, I hope to minister again through the STAR, and confer with the churches, and minister personally to the conferences of the kingdom from time to time.

You will perceive by Elder Orson Hyde's letter all the council that has, as yet, reached us from the Presidency in America. And I would also apprise you that a very important official letter from President Young, which was due to us two months since, has been unaccountably detained and not yet reached us. In consequence of the miscarriage or detention of this important document, we shall not say any thing at present on some subjects of interest to the cause of truth in England, still hoping to receive it hereafter.

The unusual success of the priesthood in winning souls, and the very favourable disposition of those out of the church, to hear and obey the gospel, go to show that the work of the Saints in this land is not yet finished, and also that the time of emigration is not yet. If we can do more good here than in the land of Zion, let this consideration serve to content us for a season. The angels rejoice over one sinner that repents, and were our minds equally enlarged, we should be as ready as another to exclaim, "the redemption of the soul is precious." Near a thousand souls are brought into the Kingdom of God, quarterly, on this Island. Who then that loves their native land and their countrymen, will not be slow to leave the inmates of a burning building while it is practicable to effect their deliverance. The day of burning is at hand.

The harvest is ripening fast. Wickedness would even now overflow all restraints, were it not that some righteous remain in Sodom. The promised seed are not all gathered. The wise virgins have not all been awakened to know that the Bridegroom is indeed coming. As honest and pure souls as any that have been washed in baptism are still unacquainted with the gospel proclamation of the angel, "That the hour of salvation and judgment has come!"

The Hymn Book is printed, and going immediately into the hands of the book-binder. It has an addition of sixteen pages of choice Songs and Hymns, and will be sold at the usual price of one and threepence to agents, and one and sixpence retail.

Will Book Agents forward us, before the next number of the STAR is issued, a list of all the Hymn Books that have been paid for, by them to this office, otherwise we shall not be able to serve every one with their proper number of books. We wish this suggestion *particularly* observed. We shall have a few copies of the best bound Hymn Books to spare as formerly.

We have had the pleasure of noticing some plates; we understand they were got into circulation by Elder Scovil. The excellency of them seems to be, that while we are partaking the bounties of Providence, that satisfy with food and gladness, we are sensibly reminded of the Twelve Apostles, two Bishops, and Patriarch, by whom the world is fed with knowledge and understanding, and satisfied with the great things of God's law. Honour will accrue, sooner or later, from all things to the Priesthood, which is after the order of the Son of God. And so let it ever be.

LABOUR AND SUCCESS IN SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury, 4th August, 1847.

To President Spencer,—Dear Brother,—I feel that an additional testimony of the goodness of God, in choosing weak man to assist in rolling on THE KINGDOM, and owning our labours, by adding five members to the church in a new town and district, in *one week*, will do you more good than one box of Morrison's pills, five of Holloway's, or any other elixir, or more mysterious mineral compound.

Some weeks ago, Elder Thomas was working in Shrewsbury, and began to preach the gospel, many opposed, and some heard gladly; he returned to Liverpool, and bore testimony of what he had done. Having heard your strong desires that the gospel should be preached in *new places*, to those who had never heard it, and the promise of God, that we should have more abundant success, I desired much to go to Shrewsbury, and preach the everlasting gospel; I accompanied Elder Thomas thither eighteen days ago; we preached every evening in some part of the city, and four times each Sunday, and a week ago—the first in Shrewsbury—Thomas Davies was baptized by me. Next evening two sisters were baptized by brother Thomas, and since he left, other two; in all, five in one week, one of whom has for years been an out-door preacher, first for one party and then for another, and all the time “for the Lord,” (is God divided?) latterly for the Irvinites and Campbellites. He opposed me a little, yea, much, though not so much as other parsons and priests did; but through the power of God, and much teaching, he was persuaded to submit to the ordinance, under one who had authority, *that he might receive the Holy Ghost*, and humbled himself—an aged man, in comfortable circumstances—and was baptized “for the remission of his sins.” Elder Butler, who had been labouring in that region of country, came down to Shrewsbury to hold a discussion with some uneasy spirits—Baptists by name—who had also withstood the truth as propounded by me, and finding I was there, traced me out. We counselled together and organized a branch in Shrewsbury, calling and ordaining Father Fenn, to the office of a Priest, and brother Davies to the office of a Deacon.

I pray my Father to restore you speedily to greater health than you ever have had, to preserve the tender lambs of his flock in Shrewsbury, that I may have some of them as jewels in my crown, when we become kings, as we now are priests, of the Most High God. I rejoice to hear that brother Thomas is appointed to labour permanently in Shrewsbury, in connexion with brother Butler. There are many there very near the kingdom, who will soon enter it, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

T. D. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Elder Andrew Cahoon is appointed to take the Presidency of the Olitheroe Conference. In this appointment this conference will only need become acquainted with brother Cahoon to love him. He has known the Church and been familiar with its Prophet and wisest counsellors from early youth, both in prosperity, and in adversity. The conference may safely cherish him in their hearts, and uphold him in all his ways as a teacher of righteousness.

Further, as the Presidency of all Scotland may have measurably devolved upon elder S. W. Richards for some time past, hereafter his presidential charge will extend to the Glasgow Conference; and Elder William Gibson, well known as the father of many rising branches of the Church in Scotland, will take the presidential charge of the Edinburgh conference.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The speech delivered on Friday, the 23rd ult., by her Majesty in person, from the throne, having been settled at the Privy Council, held on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, the preparations usual on such state ceremonies as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, took place, for the first time, at the new House of Lords, which her Majesty for the first time visited in state. The house presented a very brilliant appearance.

Her Majesty was received at her entrance to the house by the great officers of state, and of the household; and having robed and taken her seat upon the throne, having Prince Albert seated on a lower chair on her left, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Commons at the bar, proceeded to read, in her usual clear distinct voice, the following

ROYAL SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interest.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success, and that the civil war which for many months had afflicted that country has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has, up to the present time, been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result.

"The revenue derived from sugar, especially, has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the Throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join, with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF THE FOREIGN MAILS IN AUGUST.

The mails for Maderia, the British and foreign colonies in the West Indies, (except Honduras, Bermuda, and Havannah), and Venezuela, will be made up in London, on the morning of the 17th, in Liverpool on the evening of the 16th, at 6 p. m. Next packets due, the Great Western (steamer) on the 7th, and the Severn Steamer on the 22nd. The mails for Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, India, Hong Kong, and China, will be made up in London on the morning of the 20th, in Liverpool on the evening of the 19th, at 6 p. m., to be forwarded by the fortnightly overland closed mails to the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, &c., from London on the evenings of the 7th and 24th, *via* Marseilles, and from Liverpool on the mornings of the 7th and 24th, at 5 a. m. Next mails from Halifax and Boston, the Britannia (steamer) due on the 15th, and the Hibernia (steamer) on the 30th, at Liverpool. Letters and newspapers to New York *via* Havre.

The French Government having established a line of mail steam packets to run between Havre and New York, all letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded from the United Kingdom to America by these vessels, must be specially addressed "by French packet from Havre." The postage on letters forwarded by this route must be paid in advance, and will be as follows:—For letters weighing under a quarter of an ounce, British postage 5d., foreign 10d., total 1s. 3d.; one and a quarter ounce, British postage 1s. 8d., foreign 4s. 2d., total 5s. 10d.; and so on in proportion, 5d. and 10d. for every quarter of an ounce; and upon each newspaper the charge will be 2d. These packets are appointed to leave Havre on the 15th and last day of each month until further notice. Letters and newspapers addressed to be forwarded by the packets will be specially sent in the French mail to Calais, unless specially directed "*via* Southampton." The mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Maderia, *via* Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, will be made up in London on the mornings of the 7th, 17th, and 27th; in Liverpool on the evenings of the 6th, 16th, and 26th, at 6 p. m., to be forwarded *via* Southampton; next packet due the Jupiter steamer, on the 6th, Montrose 15th, and the Tiger steamer on the 25th at Southampton.—*Mercury.*

VARIETIES.

The prospect of the harvest throughout the south of Europe is most gratifying. For fifty years the markets of Paris have never been so abundantly supplied with fruit and vegetables as at present, and the vintage of this year will, it is said be memorable for its superabundance.

TRUE LOVE.—There needs no other proof, that happiness is the most wholesome moral atmosphere, and that in which the immortality of man is destined ultimately to thrive, than the elevation of soul, the religious aspiration, which attends the first sober certainty of *true love*. The statesman is the leader of a nation; the warrior is the grace of an age; the philosopher is the birth of a thousand years; but the lover—where is he *not*? Wherever parents look round upon their children, there he has been; wherever children are at play together, there he soon will be; wherever there are roofs under which men dwell—wherever there is an atmosphere vibrating with human voices, there is the lover, and there is his lofty worship going on—unspeakable, but revealed in the brightness of the eye, the majesty of the presence, and the high temper of the discourse. *True love* continues and *will* continue to send up its homage amidst the busy hum of noon and the song of morning stars.—*Miss Martineau.*

A conspiracy against the Pope has been discovered and frustrated at Rome. At the head of it was the Civil Governor of the city, and several officers of the Papal troops were implicated.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* publishes a letter from Rome of the 18th instant, stating that a great agitation prevailed in that capital, in consequence of the report of the discovery of a conspiracy, at the head of which was supposed to be cardinal Lambruschini. "I dare not," says the writer, "mention the projects attributed to the conspirators, but I am assured that numerous arrests took place in the course of the day, and that several high personages were confined in the Castle of San Angelo."

WHAT CONSTITUTES REAL WEALTH.—There is no real wealth but the labour of man. Were the mountains of gold and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer, nor could one comfort be added to the human mind.—*Godwin*.

POVERTY.—Start not at the labour doom of honest poverty; it is to poverty that we are indebted for the discovery of a new world; it made Franklin a philosopher, Hogarth a painter, and Napoleon the conquerer of Europe. The mightiest minds that ever astonished the civilized world, were nursed in the vale of poverty; that was their incentive to action, their stimulus to glory and immortality. Pine not, then, at your lot, if you be poor and virtuous; a large fortune to giddy youth, is the most painful judgment an indulgent heaven can inflict upon man. The inordinate love of wealth, so fatally prevalent in modern times, when, with a great majority, riches are a test of respectability, and cash a token of worth and virtue, a cloak to screen from crime—is worse than a blear-eyed famine, more fatal than the festering folds of the purple pestilence. Mourn not, then, that you are poor, push your faculties into a holier sphere, and reap abundant stores of mental gain in the extended field of an enlightened mind.—*Fisk*.

BE TRUTHFUL.—Let us be truthful—let us speak, and act, and look *ourselves*—never try to appear other than we are. Who in his heart does not long for this? Who is not weary of seeming and not being? There is no freedom without it. There are no chains so heavy or degrading as those which enslave us the moment we strive to appear other than we are. There is no conduct so mean, so unworthy, so cowardly, as untruthfulness; and none so noble, so glorious, and God-like, as perfect truthfulness. Does not every heart feel this? Why then do we see so little of it around us? Why do we not find more of it in our own souls? Shall we who are called to be children of light, shroud ourselves in darkness—the darkness of insincerity, and strive to escape from the day—the clear, bright day of sincerity? Let us rather stand bravely and gladly in the light, removing, as we may, all clouds and mists from about us, and dare to appear to all, in all places, *as we are*. Prefer to be called unwise, unsound, or even unholy, to being untrue. Let us strive to become so transparent that the smallest word or slightest look may be a true index of ourselves. Then shall we be indeed free, with no master but a Heavenly one. Then shall the light of God's love shine in upon us, and cast out all fear. Then in our truthfulness and simplicity shall we be as "little children;" and "of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*American*.

SYMPATHY.—Does it require a long time, days, weeks, months, and years, to enable human beings to love one another? Does the human heart slowly and suspiciously lay up one kind thought after another, till the measure of affection is full? May gentle words and kind smiles pass from the lips, and the heart remain cold and untouched, and willing to lose sight of, and to forget, the object of its transitory tenderness? It may be so with many, for the accidents of time take different lessons, all equally necessary and wholesome, perhaps, to different hearts; but, before human nature has been sorely afflicted, tried, or deceived, its temper is opened to kindness and to joy; and, attracted by the sympathies of a common nature, why may not those who are strangers to-day, be friends to-morrow? Nor does deep affliction always close up the fountains of love in the human soul. The saddest turn often is sudden restoration to the gay and joyful; like the light streaming in upon a prisoner through the bars of his dungeon, is the smile on faces, not yet bedimmed by grief, to the man of many miseries; and he who hugs his sorrow to his soul, will often at once lay down that rueful burden to which he has so long clung with infatuated despair, at the sight of youth, beauty, and innocence, rejoicing before him in untamed and triumphant bliss. There are often, also, sudden revelations of sympathy made between human beings by a word, a tone, a look, or a smile; truth is then conveyed suddenly and easily into their spirits, and from that moment they rest assured of each other's worth, as much as if they had been mutually known for years. If there were not these strong and prevailing tendencies in our nature, the path of human life would be barren indeed; or the friendships that spring up over them would in general be sown by the hand of self-interest or self-love. But nature follows other processes; and love and friendship at first sight often spring up as necessarily as flowers expand from bud into blossom, in the course of a few sunny and dewy hours of one vernal morning.—*Professor Wilson*.

BE KIND.—How foolish it is to do anything else. Kindness to all God's creatures is like soft soap upon a ship's way. It enables one to slide off into the great ocean of eternity without friction, without smoke or fire. There is no excuse for unkindness even in the "vilest of the vile." It is the bane of society, and yet all are more or less liable to indulge in it. We may be determined, resolute, unyielding in what we believe to be our duty, but still we may be kind. Indeed, firmness and decision in our treatment of wrong doers are required by kindness; for one of the first dictates of a kind spirit is, to know how to consult the good of an offender, and this can be effectually promoted only by intercepting him in his evil way.

IMPORTANCE OF EXAMPLE.—The *poor woman* who, with a scanty wardrobe, is ever neat and clean in her person, amid various and trying duties; is patient, gentle, and affectionate in her domestic relations; with small funds is economical and judicious in her household management—as presenting every day a practical exposition of some of the best lessons in life—may be a greater benefactor of her kind than the woman of fortune, though she may scatter a tithe of a large fortune in alms. The *poor man*, whose regularity and propriety of conduct co-operate with such a woman, and shows his fellow-workmen or townsmen, what temperance, industry, manly tenderness, and superiority to low and sensual temptation can effect in endearing a home, which, like the green spot that the traveller finds in the desert, is bright even amid the gloom of poverty, and sweet even amid all the surrounding bitterness—such a man does good as well as the most eloquent speaker that ever spoke, and the most eloquent writer that ever wrote.

VERY EXPLICIT.—A Yankee, riding up to a Dutchman, exclaimed, "Well, stranger, for acquaintance sake, what might be your name?" "Vy, my name is Haunce Hollenhoffenhiffenhoffengradensteiner!" "By Cape Cod; if that ain't as long as a pumpkin vine. Well I han't no time to lose—I'm on a speculation! Tell me the road to Harrisburg." "To Harrisburg? Vell, you see dat roat pon de hill?" pointing in the direction. "Oh, yes, I see it." "Vell, den, you musht not dake dat roat. You see dis roat by de coal-bank?" "Yes." "Vell, dat is not de roat, too; but you musht go right straight py de parn dere, and ven you see von roat crooks jusst so, (bending his elbows, and describing it at the same time,) and ven you get dere, keep right along till you gits further. Vell, den, you vill turn de potato path round de bridge over the river up stream, and de hill up, and directly you see mine prodder Fits's parn, shingled mit straw, dat's de house vere mine prodder lives. He'll tell you so petter as I can. And you go a little pit further, you see two roats—you musht not take both of 'em." The Yankee rode off at the top of his speed.

THE RACE NOT FOR THE SWIFT BUT THE LOVING.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parents' consent; wherefore if one bear an affection for a maid, upon the breaking thereof for her friends, the fashion is that a day is appointed for her friends to behold the two parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid outrun her suitor, the matter is ended, it being penal for the man to renew the mention of marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him, though at first running hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden ball to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause that in this country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and real unhappiness.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

THE REFLEX.—We are happy to say that the Irish paupers are being reconveyed from this port to their own country at the average rate of about a 100 per day, and that the town is, in consequence, very much less unhealthy than it has been for months past. The Select Vestry are at present engaged in diminishing the number of inmates in the workhouse, the fever hospitals, the fever sheds, and the lazarettoes, by drafting them back to Ireland, and this process will be continued until some of the receptacles for disease are emptied and closed. The reluctance upon the part of the paupers to return to Fatherland is as great as ever, so much so that thousands of them have fled into the interior of the country for the purpose of cutting the harvest, and are therefore no longer chargeable on the parish funds. Many have made their escape from the workhouse, knowing that if they remained there Ireland must be their destination, and many others have refused to become inmates of the fever hospitals and sheds, knowing that immediately on their being pronounced convalescent they must cross the channel. The effect of the Poor Removals Bill is now particularly visible in the rapid falling off of the drain on the parish funds. The relief in kind amounted to £56 per day in April last: it now amounts to only £6 8s. 2d. There has been as gratifying a decline in the daily payment of money. The men, women, and children relieved in April were 5,500 in number; now they have dwindled down to 1,404, and they will be less than one thousand in the course of a few days more.